

LIQUID EJECTION APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a liquid ejection apparatus and, more particularly, it relates to a liquid ejection apparatus of the type adapted to generate negative pressure in the liquid ejection head by the difference of water head between the
10 liquid ejection head and the liquid bag containing liquid to be supplied to the liquid ejection head.

Related Background Art

 Liquid ejection apparatus (ink-jet printers) are designed to record images on a recording medium
15 by ejecting liquid such as ink from a liquid ejection means (liquid ejection head) onto the recording medium and provide a number of advantages including that the liquid ejection means can be easily down-sized, that the apparatus can record high definition
20 images on plain paper without any particular treatment at low running cost, that they are of no impact type and hence emit little noise and that they can record color images by using ink of different colors without difficulty.

25 The liquid ejection means (liquid ejection head) of the liquid ejection apparatus of the above identified type is designed to eject liquid from a

liquid ejection port by utilizing film boiling that is produced in the liquid such as ink by means of thermal energy generated by an electrothermal transducer or a heat emitting element. The liquid 5 ejection means (liquid ejection head) of the type that is adapted to eject liquid by utilizing thermal energy as described above can be manufactured by forming its components including the electrothermal transducer, the electrodes, the walls of the liquid 10 flow path and the ceiling plate on a substrate, utilizing a semiconductor manufacturing process that typically involves techniques such as etching, evaporation and sputtering. The manufacturing process allows to densely arrange liquid flow paths 15 and liquid ejection ports without difficulty in order to provide a down-sized liquid ejection means. It is also possible to produce an oblong and/or flat (two-dimensional) liquid ejection means (liquid ejection head) by exploiting the advantages of IC technologies 20 and micro-processing technologies. Then, a liquid ejection apparatus can be equipped with a multiple of liquid ejection means that are mounted densely in the liquid ejection apparatus.

FIG. 6 of the accompanying drawings 25 schematically illustrates a known liquid ejection apparatus of the type under consideration. Referring to FIG. 6, a plurality of (four in FIG. 6) liquid

ejection heads (liquid ejection means) 201 are mounted on a carriage 210. The liquid ejection heads 201 are provided respectively with electrothermal transducers (not shown) for generating thermal energy, 5 liquid flow paths through which liquid is supplied and liquid ejection ports (not shown) and adapted to eject liquid through the liquid ejection ports, utilizing the pressure change generated by growth and contraction of bubbles due to film boiling of liquid 10 produced by the thermal energy that is generated by the electrothermal transducers. The carriage 210 is reciprocatingly guided by a guide shaft 211 and a guide plate 212. It is driven to reciprocate by a carriage motor 213 by way of a timing belt mechanism 15 214. An image (including characters and signs) is recorded on a recording medium 215, which may typically be a sheet of recording paper, by driving the liquid ejection heads 201 according to the recording information applied to them in synchronism 20 with the reciprocating movement of the carriage 210.

As a recording session is completed for a line, the recording medium 215 is moved forward by a distance corresponding to a line by feed rollers (not shown) and delivery rollers 216. Then, the next 25 recording session starts for the next line, moving the carriage 210 relative to the recording medium 215 that is now lying still. In this way, the image

recording operation proceeds until all the intended image is recorded on the recording medium 215, alternately repeating the intermittent forward movement of the recording medium and the recording session. In FIG. 6, reference symbol 202 denotes cartridges communicating to the respective liquid ejection heads 201 by way of tubes 203 and operating as supply source of liquid such as ink for the liquid ejection heads 201. The cartridges are removably fitted to the main body of the liquid ejection apparatus. In FIG. 6, reference symbol 217 denotes spurs that cooperate with the delivery rollers 216 to forwardly move the recording medium 215.

Liquid ejection recovery system 220 is provided at a position located within the limits of movement of the liquid ejection heads 201 but outside the recording area of the heads in order to avoid defective liquid ejection (including non-ejection) and maintain the normal function of liquid ejection of the liquid ejection heads 201. The liquid ejection recovery system 220 comprises caps for hermetically sealing (capping) the corresponding liquid ejection ports of the liquid ejection heads 201 and a suction pump (not shown in FIG. 6), which is connected to the inside of the caps 221. The suction pump is driven to operate while the liquid ejection heads 201 are capped so as to apply negative

pressure to the liquid ejection ports and draw the foreign objects there including the thickened liquid, air bubbles and dust with liquid. The drawn foreign objects are then driven out through tubes 222.

- 5 As pointed out above, the liquid flow paths of the known liquid ejection apparatus comprise liquid ejection heads, liquid cartridges and a liquid ejection recovery system that are typically arranged in a manner as shown in FIG. 2. Referring now to FIG. 10 2, the liquid cartridge 102 (which corresponds to 202 in FIG. 6) comprises a liquid bag 103, a housing 104 containing the liquid bag 103, a rubber peg 105 forming a supply port for leading out liquid from the liquid bag 103, a rubber peg holder 106 and a 15 detector plate 107 for detecting the amount of the remaining liquid. The rubber peg holder 106 is made of resin and adapted to hold the rubber peg 105. It has an end whose outer periphery is held in tight contact with the inner surface of the liquid bag 103. 20 The rubber peg holder 106 has a flange 108 that is rigidly fitted to the housing 104. The liquid bag 103 has two oppositely disposed sides whose area is largest among all the sides of the bag and one of the two sides that faces downward is securely fitted to a 25 side of the housing 104 by means of an adhesive or bonding agent while the other side that faces upward holds the detector plate 107 that is rigidly fitted

to a part thereof.

The apparatus main body comprises a cartridge containing section 109 for containing a liquid cartridge 102. A hollow needle 110 is arranged at 5 the cartridge containing section 109 and communicates to the liquid ejection head 101 by way of a supply tube 111 so that, as a liquid cartridge 102 is put into the cartridge containing section 109, the hollow needle 110 is driven to go through the rubber peg 105 10 of the liquid bag 103. Then, liquid can be supplied from the liquid bag 103 to the liquid ejection head 101.

In the instance of FIG. 6, four liquid cartridges 202 are provided for the four liquid 15 ejection heads 201. When recording color images, typically cyan, magenta, yellow and black inks are contained respectively in the four liquid cartridges 202 for the four liquid ejection heads 201 so that the liquid ejection heads 201 can record images, 20 using these color inks. As seen from FIG. 2, a plastic liquid bag 103 is put in each of the liquid cartridges (202 in FIG. 6 and 102 in FIG. 2) and ink is supplied from the liquid bag 103 to the corresponding liquid ejection head 101 by way of the 25 supply tube 111.

As liquid is supplied from the liquid bag 103 in the liquid cartridge 102 and ejected from the

liquid ejection head 101 that communicates to the liquid bag 103 by way of the supply tube 111, the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head 101 falls. Then, liquid is supplied further from the 5 liquid bag 103 to the liquid ejection head 101 by way of the supply tube 111 to compensate the reduced internal pressure.

A volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 112 is provided in the cartridge containing section 10 109 in order to detect the amount of liquid in the liquid bag 103. The volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 112 typically comprises a detection lever 113 arranged in the cartridge containing section 109 and pivoted by a shaft 114 and a photo 15 interrupter 115. The detection lever 113 is urged counterclockwise by a spring (not shown) and has an end that is held in contact with a detection plate 107 rigidly secured to the upper surface of the liquid bag 103. Thus, as the liquid in the liquid 20 bag 103 is gradually consumed to lower the detection plate 107 as indicated by broken lines in FIG. 2, the detection lever 113 turns counterclockwise. Then, the other end of the lever interrupts the light beam of the photo interrupter 115 so that a signal is 25 generated to notify the user that the liquid in the liquid cartridge 102 is almost gone and prompt him or her to replace it.

As pointed out earlier, the liquid ejection recovery system 120 (220 in FIG. 6) is provided to avoid defective liquid ejection (including non-ejection) and maintain the normal function of liquid

5 ejection of the liquid ejection head 101. As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid ejection recovery system 120 is provided with a cap 121 (221 in FIG. 6) for capping the liquid ejection head 101 and a suction pump 122. The inside of the cap 121 is linked to the liquid

10 suction port of the suction pump 122 by way of a tube 123. On the other hand, the liquid delivery port of the suction pump 122 is linked by way of a tube 124 to a waste liquid tank 125 that contains a waste liquid absorbent 126. The waste liquid tank 125 is

15 provided at the top thereof with an atmosphere communication port 127. When the liquid ejection apparatus is used for the first time for liquid ejection (image recording) after the shipment, the liquid ejection head 101 is moved to the home

20 position where the liquid ejection recovery system 120 is arranged and capped by the cap 121 of the liquid ejection recovery system 120 at that position. Then, the suction pump 122 of the liquid ejection recovery system 120 is operated to produce negative

25 pressure at the liquid ejection port and introduce liquid from the liquid bag 103 into the liquid ejection head 101 by way of the supply tube 111.

In the liquid ejection apparatus having the above described liquid flow paths, as liquid is ejected from the liquid ejection head 101 and consumed, the liquid bag 103 in the liquid cartridge 102 gradually becomes flat. Then, the detection plate rigidly secured to the top surface of the liquid bag 103 moves downward accordingly. The position of the detection plate 107 is detected by the volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 112.

5 Since the detection lever 113 of the volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 112 is urged counterclockwise by a spring, it turns counterclockwise as the detection plate 107 gradually falls to follow the consumption of liquid and, when

10 the detecting plate 107 gets to the position indicated by broken lines in FIG. 2, the upper end of the detection lever 113 interrupts the light beam of the photo interrupter 115, which by turn generates a signal for notifying the user that the liquid in the

15 liquid cartridge 102 is almost gone and prompting him or her to replace it.

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Generally, the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head 101 needs to be held to a level slightly lower than the atmospheric pressure (or show 25 negative pressure) in order to avoid any leakage of liquid from the liquid ejection port of the liquid ejection head 101 and maintain the normal function of

liquid ejection thereof. The pressure difference (negative pressure) is produced by the difference of height h between the level of the liquid ejection port of the liquid ejection head 101 and the liquid bag 103. The internal pressure of the liquid ejection head 101 should be held within a range between 100.345 kPa and 101.131 kPa (between -20 and -100 mmH₂O in terms of negative pressure) and fluctuations of the internal pressure needs be minimized. Therefore, the liquid bag 103 is required to be soft but not to be highly resilient.

Additionally, the liquid bag 103 is required to operate as gas barrier in order to prevent changes in the liquid density due to evaporation and also to be resistant against chemicals in order to avoid degradation of quality of the liquid in the bag. FIG. 3 shows a liquid bag that can meet these requirements. The liquid bag 103 illustrated in FIG. 3 is prepared by laying two multilayer films, each obtained by laying a resin film on an aluminum film, and welding the peripheral sections 103a through 103d thereof by heat. A rubber peg holder 106 holding a rubber peg 105 in the inside is inserted at the middle of the peripheral section 103d and the lateral surface of the rubber peg holder 106 is welded to the surrounding films by heat to produce a hermetically sealed structure. The use of aluminum film provides

the liquid bag 103 with flexibility and a property of operating as gas barrier. Additionally, the use of resin film such as polyethylene film provides the liquid bag 103 with resistance against chemicals.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the known liquid ejection apparatus having the above described flow path structure and adapted to use a liquid bag of the above described type, the
10 internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head changes as a function of the amount of liquid contained in the liquid bag. When the bag is almost full of liquid, the expanded bag tends to restore the original form so that the internal
15 pressure of the liquid ejection head comes close to the atmospheric pressure (to reduce the negative pressure). However, as the amount of liquid in the liquid bag is reduced, the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head falls (to increase the negative
20 pressure).

FIG. 5 shows a graph obtained by observing the change in the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head when a liquid bag with internal dimensions of 80 mm × 150 mm was used and the amount
25 of liquid in the bag was made to vary. In the graph of FIG. 5, the horizontal axis indicates the volume of liquid (cc) in the liquid bag and the vertical

axis indicates the internal pressure (kPa) of the liquid ejection head (the vertical axis at the right side indicating the corresponding negative pressure (mmH_2O)). The pressure (negative pressure) changes 5 remarkably when the volume of liquid is less than 20 cc but increases gradually when the volume of liquid exceeds 20 cc. However, the pressure increases rapidly once the volume of liquid exceeds 150 cc. Thus, a liquid bag of this type can feasibly be used 10 when the volume of liquid contained therein is between 20 cc and 150 cc with which the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head changes little. The feasible maximum volume of liquid is 150 cc and 20 cc of liquid is left 15 unconsumed. Then, the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head changes within a range between 100.443 kPa and 101.031 kPa (within a range between -30 and -90 mmH_2O in terms of negative pressure).

It is also known that the internal pressure 20 (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head 101 (201 in FIG. 6) changes as the carriage (210 in FIG. 6) reciprocates. To be more accurate, since the liquid in the supply tube 111 (203 in FIG. 6) is driven to move within the tube 111 (203 in FIG. 6) by 25 acceleration as the carriage (210 in FIG. 6) moves, the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head 101 (201 in FIG. 6) changes.

Therefore, as the carriage is moved at a high rate in order to accommodate the demand for high speed printing, the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) increases.

5 However, the above arrangement of liquid flow paths and liquid cartridge of the prior art does not provide any substantial margin for the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection heads. This means that the demand for high speed
10 printing can hardly be met with such an arrangement.

Additionally, it is a serious problem from an economic point of view that 20 cc of liquid is left unused out of 150 cc of liquid contained in a liquid bag. The volume of 20 cc constitutes more than 10%
15 of the total amount of liquid contained in the bag. The unused 20 cc is normally thrown away to seriously affect the environment.

In view of the above identified problems of the prior art, it is therefore the object of the present
20 invention to provide a liquid ejection apparatus that can raise the moving speed of its carriage by reducing the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head thereof as a function of the volume of liquid in the
25 liquid bag containing liquid to be supplied to the liquid ejection head and reduce the volume of liquid that is left unused.

According to the invention, the above object is achieved by providing a liquid ejection apparatus comprising a liquid bag for containing liquid to be supplied to a liquid ejection head and adapted to generate negative pressure in the liquid ejection head by a difference of water head between the liquid ejection head and the liquid bag, the liquid bag being so arranged as to make a side of the liquid bag facing the direction opposite to the direction of gravity out of two sides having a largest area to be rigidly held at least partly and the other side to be freely movable, the liquid bag being provided with a means for detecting an amount of liquid remaining in said liquid bag by a position of the other side facing the direction of gravity and adapted to move according to the amount of liquid contained in the liquid bag.

Preferably, in a liquid ejection apparatus according to the invention, said liquid bag is rigidly secured in an area between 20% and 60% of the area that can be used for containing liquid.

According to the invention, in a liquid ejection apparatus comprising a liquid bag for containing liquid to be supplied to a liquid ejection head and adapted to generate negative pressure in the liquid ejection head by a difference of water head between the liquid ejection head and the liquid bag,

the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head as a function of the change in the volume of liquid in the liquid bag can be minimized to raise the moving speed of the
5 carriage and reduce the volume of the liquid that is left unused in the bag because the liquid bag is so arranged as to make a side of the liquid bag facing a direction opposite to the direction of gravity out of two sides having a largest area to be rigidly held at
10 least partly and the other side to be freely movable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a liquid flow path including a liquid ejection head, a liquid
15 cartridge and a liquid ejection recovery system that is comprised in a liquid ejection apparatus according to the invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of a liquid flow path including a liquid ejection head, a liquid
20 cartridge and a liquid ejection recovery system that is comprised in a known liquid ejection apparatus.

FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view of an ordinary liquid bag used in a liquid ejection apparatus.

25 FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) of a liquid ejection head that occurs when the volume of liquid

contained in a corresponding liquid bag is made to change in a liquid ejection apparatus according to the invention.

FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating the change in
5 the internal pressure (negative pressure) of a liquid ejection head that occurs when the volume of liquid contained in a corresponding liquid bag is made to change in a known liquid ejection apparatus.

FIG. 6 is a schematic perspective view of a
10 common liquid ejection apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Now, the invention will be described further by referring to the accompanying drawings that
15 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a liquid flow path including a liquid ejection head, a liquid cartridge and a liquid ejection recovery system that is comprised in a liquid ejection apparatus according
20 to the invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, the liquid ejection head 1 is capped by the liquid ejection recovery system 20 at the home position thereof. The liquid ejection recovery system 20 is provided to avoid defective
25 liquid ejection (including non-ejection) and maintain the normal function of liquid ejection of the liquid ejection head 1. It comprises a cap 21 for

hermetically sealing (capping) the liquid ejection port of the corresponding liquid ejection head 1 and a suction pump 22, which is connected to the inside of the cap 21 by way of a tube 23. The liquid 5 delivery port of the suction pump 22 is linked to a waste liquid tank 25 by way of a tube 24. The waste liquid tank 25 contains therein a waste liquid absorbent 26 and is provided at the top thereof with an atmosphere communication port 27. Thus, as the 10 suction pump 22 of the liquid ejection recovery system 20 is driven to operate while the liquid ejection port of the liquid ejection head 1 is capped so as to apply negative pressure to the liquid ejection port, foreign objects there including 15 thickened liquid, air bubbles and dust are drawn out with liquid and then driven into the waste liquid tank 26.

Referring also to FIG. 1, a liquid cartridge 2 is also shown. It comprises a liquid bag 3, a 20 housing 4 for containing the liquid bag 3, a rubber peg 5 for forming a supply port through which liquid is drawn out from the liquid bag 3, a rubber peg holder 6 and a detection plate 7 rigidly secured to part of the lower surface of the liquid bag 3 and 25 adapted to detect the volume of liquid remaining in the bag 3. The rubber peg holder 6 is made of resin and adapted to hold the rubber peg 5. It has an end

that is bonded at the outer periphery thereof to the inner surface of the liquid bag 3 by welding. The rubber peg holder 5 also has a flange 8 rigidly secured to the housing 4. While the liquid bag 3

5 itself is similar to the above described known liquid bag 103 (see FIGS. 2 and 3), it differs from the latter in that the side of the liquid bag facing the direction opposite to the direction of gravity, or the upper outer surface, out of the two sides having

10 the largest area is rigidly held partly to the upper inner surface of the housing 4 by means of an adhesive or bonding agent. If the bonded area is too small, it can come off from the upper inner surface of the housing 4. If, on the other hand, the bonded

15 area is too large, the liquid bag 3 will be prevented from freely expanding. Therefore, the bonded area of the liquid bag is preferably between 20% and 60% of the area of the upper surface that can be used for containing liquid. A detection plate 7 for detecting

20 the remaining amount of liquid is rigidly secured to the lower surface of the liquid bag 3 freely movable as a function of the amount of liquid. The detection plate 7 moves upward as the amount of liquid decreases.

25 A hollow needle 10 is arranged at the cartridge containing section 9 belonging to the apparatus main body and adapted to contain the liquid cartridge 2

and communicates to the liquid ejection head 1 by way of a supply tube 11 so that, as the liquid cartridge 2 is put into the cartridge containing section 9, the hollow needle 10 is driven to go through the rubber peg 5 of the liquid cartridge 2. Then, liquid can be supplied from the liquid bag 3 to the liquid ejection head 1.

A volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 12 is provided in the cartridge containing section 9 in order to detect the amount of liquid in the liquid bag 3. The volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 12 comprises a detection lever 13 arranged in the cartridge containing section 9 and pivoted by a shaft 14 and a photo interrupter 15. The detection lever 13 is urged clockwise by a spring (not shown) and has an end that is held in contact with a detection plate 7 rigidly secured to the lower surface of the liquid bag 3. Thus, as the liquid in the liquid bag 3 is gradually consumed to raise the detection plate 7 as indicated by broken lines in FIG. 1, the detection lever 13 turns clockwise. Then, the other end of the detection lever 13 interrupts the light beam of the photo interrupter 15 so that a signal is generated to notify the user that the liquid in the liquid cartridge 2 is almost gone and prompt him or her to replace it.

In the liquid ejection apparatus having the

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above described liquid flow path, as liquid is ejected from the liquid ejection head and consumed, the liquid bag 3 in the liquid cartridge 2 gradually becomes flat. Then, the detection plate 7 rigidly secured to the lower surface of the liquid bag 3 moves upward accordingly. The position of the detection plate 7 is detected by the-volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 12. Since the detection lever 13 of the volume-of-remaining-liquid detecting means 12 is urged clockwise by a spring, it turns clockwise as the detection plate 7 gradually rises to follow the consumption of liquid and, when the detecting plate 7 gets to the position indicated by broken lines in FIG. 1, the lower end of the detection lever 13 interrupts the light beam of the photo interrupter 15, which by turn generates a signal for notifying the user that the liquid in the liquid cartridge 2 is almost gone and prompting him or her to replace it.

Thus, in this embodiment, when the liquid bag 3 contains a relatively large amount of liquid, the force trying to restore the shape of the liquid bag that is expanded and the force trying to press down the lower side of the liquid bag by the weight of the liquid contained in the bag offset each other so that the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head 1 produced by

the difference of height h between the level of the liquid ejection port of the liquid ejection head 1 and the liquid bag 3 is minimized.

FIG. 4 shows a graph obtained by observing the
5 change in the internal pressure of the liquid
ejection head of this embodiment when a liquid bag
with internal dimensions of 80 mm \times 150 mm as shown
in FIG. 3 was used and the amount of liquid in the
bag was made to vary. In the graph of FIG. 4, the
10 horizontal axis indicates the volume of liquid (cc)
in the liquid bag and the vertical axis indicates the
internal pressure (kPa) of the liquid ejection head
(the vertical axis at the right side indicating the
corresponding negative pressure (mmH₂O)). The
15 pressure (negative pressure) changes remarkably when
the volume of liquid is less than 8 cc but is
generally constant when the volume of liquid exceeds
about 8 cc. The pressure increases rapidly once the
volume of liquid exceeds 150 cc as in the case of the
20 above described known apparatus.

Thus, with the above structure of the liquid
cartridge of this embodiment, the liquid bag can
feasibly be used when the volume of liquid contained
therein is between 8 cc and 150 cc with which the
25 internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid
ejection head changes little. The feasible maximum
volume of liquid is 150 cc as in the case of the

known apparatus, but only 8 cc of liquid is left unconsumed. Then, as seen from FIG. 4, the internal pressure of the liquid ejection head changes only within a range between 100.639 kPa and 100.835 kPa
5 (within a range between -50 and -70 mmH₂O in terms of negative pressure). While the pressure changes within a range of about 0.588 kPa (about 60 mmH₂O) in the above described known apparatus, it changes only within a range of about 0.195 kPa (about 20 mmH₂O),
10 or one third of the known apparatus, in this embodiment. This means that the reciprocating speed of the carriage can be raised accordingly to make the embodiment adapted to high speed printing.

Additionally, the amount of liquid that is left unused is reduced from 20 cc of the prior art to 8 cc to a great advantage of the embodiment from the viewpoint of both economy and the effect on the environment.
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While the liquid bag of this embodiment is prepared by laying two films and bonding them along the periphery thereof, the present invention is by no means limited thereto and a bag of any other form may alternatively be used for the purpose of the invention. For example, a box-shaped bag formed by producing creases on a film and bending it along the creases may be used for the purpose of the invention.
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While the liquid cartridge is removably fitted

to the liquid cartridge containing section in the above described embodiment, the present invention is by no means limited to the use of such a liquid cartridge.

5 While the liquid bag is arranged horizontally in the above described embodiment, the posture of the bag is by no means limited thereto. For example, it may be so arranged as to take an inclined posture for the purpose of the invention. In short, it is only
10 necessary for the side of the bag that is expanded by the weight of the liquid in the bag is made to be freely movable while the opposite side is rigidly secured.

As described above in detail, according to the
15 invention, there is provided a liquid ejection apparatus comprising a liquid bag for containing liquid to be supplied to a liquid ejection head and adapted to generate negative pressure in the liquid ejection head by a difference of water head between
20 the liquid ejection head and the liquid bag, wherein the change in the internal pressure (negative pressure) of the liquid ejection head as a function of the change in the volume of liquid in the liquid bag can be minimized to allow the moving speed of the
25 carriage to rise and reduce the volume of the liquid that is left unused in the bag because the liquid bag is so arranged as to make a side of the liquid bag

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facing a direction opposite to the direction of gravity out of two sides having a largest area to be rigidly held at least partly and the other side to be freely movable.

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